

Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Annual Report to the Governor 2015 Calendar Year

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Introduction to the Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

The Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (KAG) authority exists under K.S.A. 75-7007. The KAG was established to fulfill the responsibilities of a state advisory group as directed by Section 223(a)(3) of the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974. The JJDP Act was most recently reauthorized in 2002.

The KAG's mission is to review juvenile justice policy, advise and advocate on juvenile justice issues to policy makers and strive to keep Kansas in compliance with the federal JJDP Act.

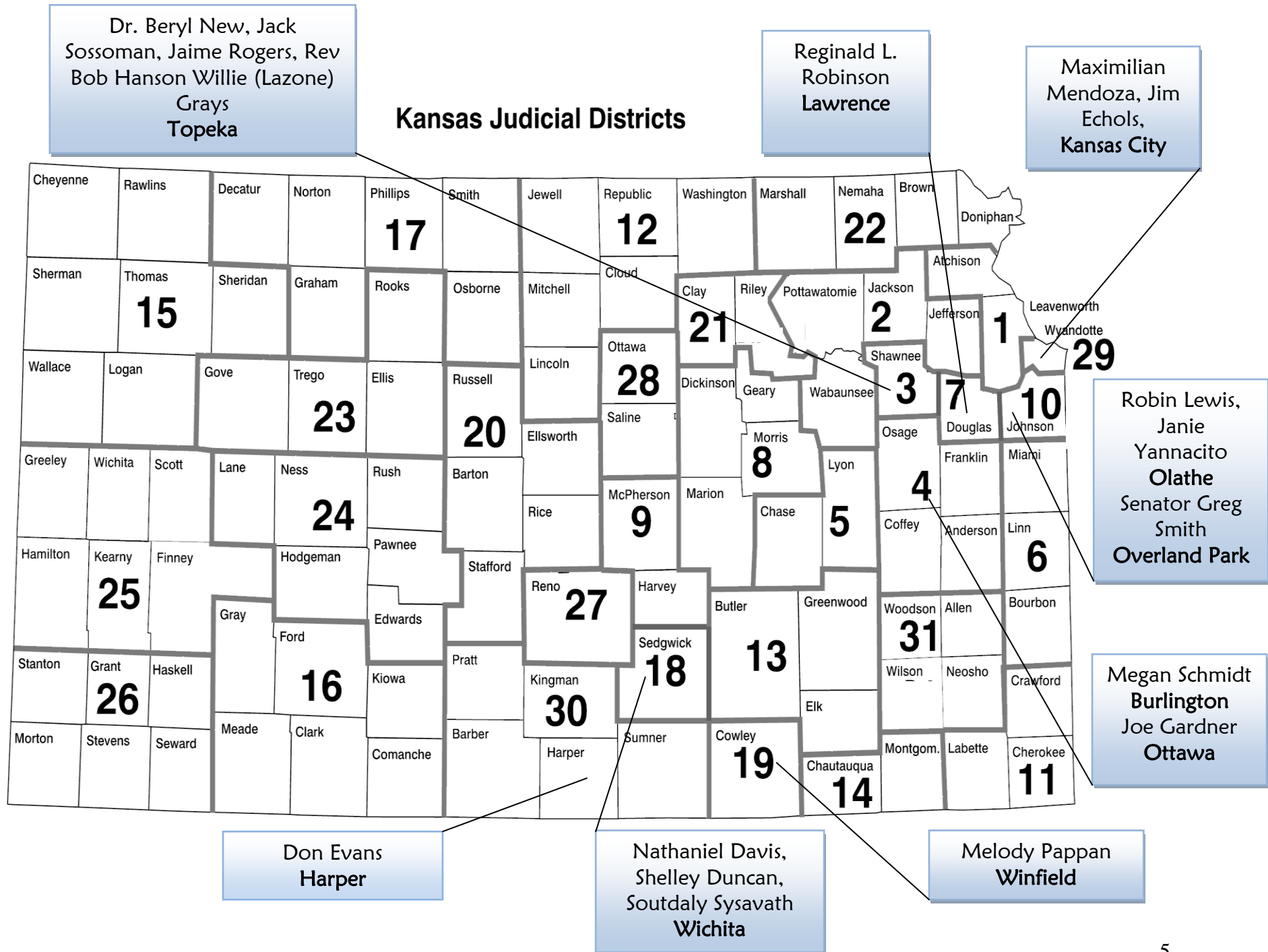
The JJDP Act and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) guidelines require each state to maintain a Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) State Advisory Board, acting as an advisory board for the Designated State Agency (Department of Corrections Juvenile Services) for the utilization of federal funds through this block grant funding. In Kansas, the KAG performs this dual function of developing the State Coordinated Enforcement Plan, making recommendations to fund programs to assist in the implementation of the State Coordinated Enforcement Plan and create partnerships between state and federal initiatives to help maximize support and resources to Kansas citizens.

The KAG meets quarterly and is made up of members who are appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor. Each member serves a four-year term; however, she/he may be considered for reappointment. Currently 20% of KAG members are youth members and 33% are minorities. The KAG has a 20% (three people) vacancy in its membership at the time of this writing. The Department of Corrections, Juvenile Services serves as the administrative agency for the KAG. Below you will find a list of the current KAG members as well as a map on the following page representing the communities from which the KAG members are located.

Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (KAG)

<p>Robin Lewis, Chair Attorney At Law 100 East Park, Suite 204 Olathe, KS 66061 (w) 913-829-7896 rlewis1988@aol.com</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">VACANT</p>	<p>James Echols – Immediate Past Chair/DMC Chair Program Coordinator Economic & Employment Services Department of Children & Family Services 8915 Lenexa Drive Overland Park, KS 66214 (w) 913-826-7405 (c) 913- 999-6557 James.Echols@dcf.ks.gov</p>
<p>Dr. Beryl Ann New Principal of Highland Park High School 2424 SE California Avenue Topeka, KS 66605 bnew@tps501.org (w) 785-274-6018</p>	<p>Reginald L. Robinson Professor/ Director School of Public Affairs & Administration The University of Kansas -- 4060 Wescoe Hall 1445 Jayhawk Blvd. Lawrence, KS 66045-3177 (w) 785-864-3527 rlrobinson@ku.edu</p>	<p>Melody Pappan – Grant Chair Cowley County Youth Services Director 602 Cedar Lane Drive Winfield, KS 67156 (c) 620- 222-8035 (w) 620- 221-3454 (fax) 620-221-4631 mpappan@cowleycounty.org</p>
<p>Maximilian Mendoza Youth Chair Program Coordinator of Heartland 180 PO Box 12926 Kansas City, KS 66112 (w) 913-293-8371 (c) 816-359-7363 Heartland190@gmail.com</p>	<p>Nathaniel Davis Youth Member 137 W. Munnell Street Wichita, KS 67213-3869 (c) 316- 742-0675 natesp3@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Megan Schmidt Youth Member Governor's Appointment Office 1820 S. 13th St. Burlington, KS 66839 (w) 785-368-7097 (c) 620-364-6025 megan.schmidt08@gmail.com megan.schmidt@ks.gov</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">VACANT</p>	<p>Jack Sossoman 6024 Southwest 40th Terrace Topeka, KS 66610-1379 jsossoman@att.net (h) 785-478-3831 (c) 785-338-3769</p>	<p>Jaime Rogers Deputy Secretary of Family Services Kansas Department for Children and Families 915 SW Jackson, 6th Floor Topeka, KS 66612 (w) 785-296-8644 (c) 785-221-3034 jaime.rogers@dcf.ks.gov</p>
<p>Don Ray Evans Harper County Sheriff's Office PO Box 274 Harper, KS 67058 (w) 620-842-5135 (c) 620-842-2206 devans@harpercountyks.gov</p>	<p>Rev. Bob Hanson Executive Director Topeka Youth For Christ 2714 NW Topeka Blvd Topeka, KS 66617 (w) 785-232-8296 bob@topekayfc.org</p>	<p>Willie (Lazone) Grays IBSA, Inc. 629 SE Quincy, Suite 102 Topeka, KS 66603-3912 (c) 913-735-4272 lazoneg@gmail.com</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Vacant</p>	<p>Joe Gardner Youth Member 423 W 2nd Street Ottawa, KS 66067 thejoegardner@yahoo.com (c) 785-214-9349</p>	<p>Shelley Duncan President & CEO EmberHope, Inc 4505 E. 47th Street South Wichita, KS 67210 sduncan@emberhope.org (w) 316-529-9127 (c) 316-680-6126</p>
<p>Senator Greg Smith 8605 Robinson Street Overland Park, KS 66212 greg@kelseysarmy.org (c) 913-302-9983</p>	<p>Soutdaly Sysavath Director of Prevention Mental Health Association of South Central Kansas 555 N. Woodlawn, Ste. 3105 Wichita, KS 67208 ssysavath@mhask.org (w) 316-651-1261 (c) 316-768-0877</p>	<p>Janie Yannacito, LCSW Director of Children and Family Services Johnson County Mental Health Center 1125 W. Spruce St. Olathe, KS 66061 janie.yannacito@jocogov.org (w) 913-826-1540 (c) 816-506-3745</p>

Kansas Judicial Districts



Recommendations to the Kansas Legislature

Based upon the most current review by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), Kansas continues to maintain compliance with the requirements of Section 223(a) (11), (12) and (13) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, as amended. See letter on page 14.

The Kansas juvenile justice system has benefited from multiple studies since 2014, in which each study identified a need for reforms to the current system. Studies included the Legislatures' own study *Report of the Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice Reform Proposals to the House Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice* in February 2014. The study of *Youth Residential Centers* specified by Senate Substitute for House Bill 2588 and presented by the Secretary of Corrections in January 2015. Council of State Governments' March 2015 report, *Reducing Recidivism for Youth in the Juvenile Services Division of the Kansas Department of Corrections*. The November 2015 report from the Juvenile Justice Workgroup, which was requested by the Governor, Chief Justice, and Legislative Leadership.

Important progress was achieved with Senate Substitute for House Bill 2588 (2015) and House Bill 2336 (2016), however these fell short of the reforms identified as necessary to achieving results for justice involved youth and public safety. We encourage the Legislative, Judiciary and Executive Branches to follow through on these recommendations with a comprehensive set of Legislative reforms in the 2016 session.

The KAG is represented by Melody Pappan, Cowley County Youth Services Director, Jaime Rogers, Deputy Secretary, Department for Children and Families and Senator Greg Smith of the 21st District on the Juvenile Justice Workgroup. The KAG as a whole recognizes the need for reform in the Kansas Juvenile Justice System for better overall outcomes for youth and families. As such, the KAG endorses the recommendations made by the Juvenile Justice Workgroup for the 2016 legislative session.

1. Kansas maintains full compliance with JJDP Act.

During this year's audit by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Kansas maintained compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act and was commended for funding and monitoring high quality programs for youth throughout the State. Kansas has been in full compliance since 1999. This allows the State to continue receiving 100% of the funds available under the federal funding formula. See Attachment 1

2. A priority for Title II funds shifted from funding delinquency prevention programs to funding targeted system reform efforts.

Recognizing that KAG and local juvenile justice systems in Kansas continue to maintain compliance with the JJDP Act, available data indicates that additional effort and priority should be allocated toward addressing disproportionate minority contact (DMC). This necessitated a change from historical practice of funding a broad array of prevention programs that may target any age group or at risk category, to strategic system reforms within juvenile justice. These new priorities were included in the three-year plan submitted to the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) in 2015 and will continue to be a part of the on-going 2015-2017 Three-Year Plan. This will require the development of new processes to support this effort. In this effort, the DMC Committee of the KAG has identified areas of implicit bias training, school to prison pipeline (law enforcement), alternative resources/placements other than Juvenile Correctional Facilities as well as support and expansion of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). While future grants will be awarded under this new set of priorities, current grantees are eligible to continue their funding for up to 5 years utilizing a streamlined grant process that will reduce administrative processes for the recipients and the State.

3. The first priority for Title II is to fund Alternatives to Detention (ATD) for the next three years.

The KAG supports efforts to find alternatives to detention for youth. As part of that effort, the KAG continues to fully support Juvenile Services' JDAI initiative. JDAI focuses on the juvenile detention component of the juvenile justice system because youth are often unnecessarily or inappropriately detained at great expense, with long-lasting negative consequences for both public safety and youth development. JDAI promotes changes to policies, practices and programs to:

- Reduce reliance on secure confinement
- Improve public safety
- Reduce racial disparities and bias
- Save taxpayers' dollars, and

- Stimulate overall juvenile justice reforms

Since its inception in 1992, JDAI has repeatedly demonstrated jurisdictions can safely reduce reliance on secure detention. There are now approximately two hundred JDAI sites in thirty-nine states and the District of Columbia.

The five pilot JDAI sites in Kansas are in the 3rd Judicial District (Shawnee County), 7th Judicial District (Douglas County), 10th Judicial District (Johnson County), 18th Judicial District (Sedgwick County) and 29th Judicial District (Wyandotte County).

4. The second priority for Title II funding is focused on addressing Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) for the next three years.

Beginning in 2012, the KAG has determined to prioritize Title II funding to address DMC. This dovetails with the completion of the statewide DMC Assessment to measure the magnitude of racial and ethnic disparities in Kansas communities. The DMC Assessment Study was completed in July 2013. The results of the study are found in the Executive Summary in Attachment 2 of this report.

System reform could take a generation to fully implement and change, as has been shown elsewhere throughout the country, but the KAG continues to be committed to implementing the process.

5. The third priority for Title II funding is focused on Juvenile Justice Systems Improvement (JJSI) for the next three years.

Beginning in 2015, the KAG added a priority area for juvenile justice systems improvement to reduce the use of inappropriate or unnecessary non-secure and secure placements. Improvements will look at successful evidence based reforms.

6. The fourth priority for Title II funding will be focused on Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders for the next three years.

Beginning in 2015, the KAG added a priority area of deinstitutionalization of status offenders to eliminate the use of inappropriate or unnecessary use of non-secure and secure detention for status offenders for technical violations of published court orders with the Valid Court Order (VCO).

7. Governor Brownback re-appointed three members of the KAG.

In 2015, Governor Brownback re-appointed Reginald Robinson, Melody Pappan and Nathaniel Davis to the KAG.

8. Legislative Post Audit

In 2012, Legislators had expressed a variety of concerns about the operations of the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex (KJCC), including the safety and security of juvenile offenders and correctional officers. The Legislative Division of Post Audit conducted a comprehensive evaluation of safety and program issues at the complex. In September of 2015, the Legislative Division of the Post Audit returned to KJCC to follow up on recommendations during the 2012 audit. The Legislative Post Audit Performance Audit Report¹ found KJCC had substantially addressed nine of the twelve concerns previously noted in the 2012 audit. The remaining three recommendations from the 2012 reported either failed to be adequately addressed or auditors were not able to fully evaluate. Appropriate agency officials have agreed to implement recommendations made during the most recent audit.

9. Prison Rape Elimination Act

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) was established in 2003. The primary purpose of the PREA was to prevent, uncover and respond to sexual abuse in correctional facilities. The KAG has supported the efforts of KDOC in implementation of PREA within the two juvenile correctional facilities in Kansas. The 2015 Title II Formula Grant had \$6881.00 reallocated for the specific needs of PREA for juvenile correctional facilities. This funding will be used to provide for additional necessary equipment for surveillance as well as other identified needs at the Kansas Juvenile Complex Center and Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility as related to PREA requirements. The Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex was audited for PREA in 2015 and was found to be in compliance.²

10. Executive Reorganization Order #42

Executive Reorganization Order #42 abolished the Juvenile Justice Authority and merged the organization into the Department of Corrections. This reorganization provided an increased emphasis on safety while continuing to provide programs to youth offenders to get them back on the right path. It allows for realization of efficiencies with the two departments through administrative consolidation, while providing for the unique needs of both adult and juvenile offender populations.

¹ Report can be found at: <http://www.kslpa.org/>

² Report can be found at: <http://www.doc.ks.gov/publications/kdoc-facilities-management/prea/audits/kjcc>

Systems Improvements

The KAG has historically advised the state agency on three funding streams tied to prevention activities throughout the state. Since 2013, the KAG has switched its focus to overall systems improvement.

Title II

Title II State Formula funds is federal funding given to states based on relative populations of persons under the age of eighteen. Title II provides the administrative structure of the federally funded juvenile justice programs at the state level, including the State Advisory Group. This fund is also used for grant programs to local communities and for the compliance monitoring system for the core protections.

Title V

Title V funds are federal funds allocated to states specifically for the purpose of funding community prevention grant programs. In Kansas, 100% of the funds are passed through to local communities. 2013 was the last year these funds were available as Congress has failed to appropriate any Title V funds from 2011 forward. The last remaining Title V funds ended on September 30, 2015.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grants

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) funds are federal funds allocated to through each state's JABG agency. This role in Kansas is fulfilled by the KAG. The goal of JABG funding to reduce juvenile offending through accountability-based programs focuses on juvenile offenders or the juvenile justice system itself. While JABG funding has been officially defunded, the state still has some funding to support current programs for approximately two years. JABG funding will end on September 30, 2016.

Attachment 3 lists all programs funded in 2015.

Compliance Monitoring

Federal Juvenile Justice funding is allocated to each state contingent upon its compliance with the following four core requirements of the JJDP Act:

1. Jail Removal – Juvenile offenders shall not be securely detained in adult jails or police lockup, except for limited periods (6 hours) before release or transporting them to an appropriate juvenile placement.
2. Sight and Sound Separation – During the temporary period of time in which a juvenile may be held in an adult jail or lockup for processing, they need to be kept sight and sound separate from adult offenders.
3. Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders – Juveniles charged with status offenses, (runaway, truancy, minor in possession of alcohol, curfew violation) offenses, which would not be criminal if committed by an adult, should not be placed in secure detention or correctional facilities. Abused, dependent or neglected (CINC) youth may never be held securely.
4. Disproportionate Minority Contact – States must address over-representation of minority youth at different decision points of contact within the juvenile justice system.

KANSAS STATE MONITORING REPORTS SUBMITTED TO OJJDP
By Reporting Year and Core Requirement and
Compliance Rates and Total Violations

Report Year	Dates Covered	DSO		S/S	Jail Removal	
		No.	Rate	No.	No.	Rate
Allowable violations and rates Based on KS juvenile population- 696,519		204	Up to 29.4	0	62	Up to 9.0
1999	July 1998 – June 1999	202	28.4	0	26	3.6
2000	July 1999 – June 2000	190	26.7	0	12	1.7
2001	July 2000 – June 2001	131	18.4	0	24	3.4
2002	July 2001 – June 2002	154	21.6	0	21	2.9
2003	July 2002 – June 2003	103	14.4	0	9	1.3
2004	October 03- September 04	73	10.5	161	20	2.9
2005	October 04 – September 05	114	16.4	0	27	3.9
Allowable violations and rates Based on KS juvenile population- 674,285		198	Up to 29.4	0	60	Up to 9.0
2006	October 05 – September 06	109	16.2	0	22	3.3
2007	October 06 – September 07	99	14.7	0	19	2.8
2008	October 07 – September 08	121	17.9	0	20	2.9
Allowable violations and rates Based on KS juvenile population- 696,082		204	Up to 29.4	0	62	Up to 9.0
2009	October 08 – September 09	64	9.2	0	9	1.3
2010	January 10 – December 10	45	6.5	0	7	.9
Allowable violations and rates Based on KS juvenile population- 726,939		213	Up to 29.4	0	65	Up to 9.0
2011	January 11 – December 11	45	6.2	0	3	.4
2012	January 12 – December 12	52	7.1	0	3	.4
2013	January 13 – December 13	40	5.5	0	7	.96
2014	January 14 – December 14	33	4.5	0	3	.4

Attachment 1



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Office of the Administrator

Washington, D.C. 20531

SEP 30 2015

Terri Williams
Deputy Secretary
Kansas Department of Corrections
Juvenile Services
714 S.W. Jackson Street, Suite 300
Topeka, KS 66603

Dear Ms. Williams:

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has completed its review and analysis of the State of Kansas' Compliance Monitoring Report covering the calendar year 2013 reporting period. The purpose of the review was to determine the extent of compliance with the four core requirements pursuant to Section 223(a)(11), (12), (13), and (22) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). Based on the review and analysis of the calendar year 2013 Compliance Monitoring Report and the 2015 Disproportionate Minority Contact Compliance Plan, OJJDP determined:

- Kansas is in compliance with Section 223(a)(11) of the JJDP (the "deinstitutionalization of status offenders" or "DSO" requirement).
- Kansas is in compliance with Section 223(a)(12) of the JJDP (the "separation" requirement) which requires that juveniles not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have contact with adult inmates.
- Kansas is in compliance with Section 223(a)(13) of the JJDP (the "adult jail and lockup removal" requirement).
- Kansas is not out of compliance with Section 223(a)(22) of the JJDP ("disproportionate minority contact" or "DMC").

Each state receives 20 percent of its total fiscal year allocation for participating in the Title II Formula Grant Program of the JJDP (42 U.S.C. 5631-5633) and an additional 20 percent for each of the four core requirements with which they have demonstrated compliance. It is therefore determined that Kansas is eligible to receive 100 percent of the Fiscal Year 2016 allocation related to participation in the Title II Formula Grant Program and compliance with Sections 223(a)(11), (12), (13), and (22) of the JJDP. The attachment summarizes the basis for the final compliance determination for each core requirement.

OJJDP also conducted a review to assess the adequacy of Kansas' compliance monitoring process. The review did not include a review of the compliance data maintained by Kansas and was not intended to be a detailed assessment of Kansas' compliance monitoring system, which would normally be conducted through a compliance audit leading to a determination regarding the adequacy of the state's compliance monitoring system. Based on OJJDP's review of Kansas' compliance monitoring policies and procedures, Kansas appears to have appropriate internal controls in place for compliance monitoring reporting.

We are available to help Kansas achieve and maintain compliance with all of the requirements of the Title II Formula Grant Program. If you have any questions, please contact Julie Herr, OJJDP, Core Protections Division, on 202-353-9260.

Sincerely,



Robert L. Listenbee
Administrator

cc: Joni Foster-Webster
Juvenile Justice Specialist

Sandra Nesbit-Manning
Compliance Monitor

Robin Lewis
State Advisory Group Chair

Enclosure

Attachment 2

The Kansas State DMC Assessment study was completed in July of 2013, and it continues to be an important part of the focus of the DMC work by the KAG. It provides areas in which to look towards juvenile system reform.

The following extract comes from the DMC Assessment Study³, which was a statewide assessment of racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system in Kansas.

Executive Summary

The Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act charges states to institute multi-pronged strategies not only to prevent delinquency but to improve the juvenile justice system and assure equal treatment of all youth. To successfully address Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC), the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention recommends a five-phase process, whereby jurisdictions: 1) identify whether disproportionality exists and the extent to which it exists at all contact stages of the juvenile justice system; 2) assess the contributing factors; 3) provide an intervention plan; 4) evaluate the efficacy of efforts to reduce DMC; and 5) monitor and track DMC trends over time to identify emerging critical issues and to determine whether there has been progress.

The goal of this assessment is to identify the factors that contribute to DMC in the State of Kansas so that Kansas' juvenile justice system stakeholders can design appropriate intervention strategies. To do this, DMC was examined at three key decision points: arrest, secure detention and case management placements. Because data were made available regarding juvenile intake and assessment (which intersect with both law enforcement and secure detention) this data point was also examined. Like many assessments of this type, we were limited by the availability and quality of data. However, the report and recommendations that follow identify ways in which Kansas can explore data-driven approaches to addressing the overrepresentation of minority youth in the Kansas juvenile justice system.

Key Findings for Juvenile Arrests

1. At the state level, Black and Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in the arrest population, while American Indian, Asian and White youth were significantly underrepresented in the population of youth arrested.
2. District-level analyses indicated that Black youth were overrepresented in the number of arrests across the vast majority of judicial districts.

³ Neeley, Elizabeth, Ph.D., Mitchel N. Herian, Ph.D., and Anne Hobbs, J.D., Ph.D. *Kansas State DMC Assessment*. Publication: 31 July 2013. Web. <<http://www.doc.ks.gov/publications/juvenile>>.

3. Youth were most often charged with Crimes against Society (37.2%), followed by Crimes against Property (34.8%), Crimes against Persons (19.3%), and Other types of Crimes (8.7%)
4. Black youth were overrepresented in the number of youth charged with Crimes against Persons and Crimes against Property. Black youth were underrepresented in the number of youth charged with Crimes against Society.
5. Hispanic youth were overrepresented in the number of youth charged with “Other” types of crimes (which may include violation of probation, failure to appear, etc.). Hispanic youth were underrepresented in the number of Crimes against Property.
6. White youth were overrepresented in the number of youth charged with Crimes against Society.
7. The five most common types of offenses were Larceny/Theft Offenses (20.7%), Assault Offenses (15.5%) and Drug/Narcotic Offenses (11.3%), Runaway (10.4%) and Liquor Law Violations (10.0%).
8. A more specific look at types of offense data indicated that there were significant differences in the types of offenses for which white and minority youth are arrested. Black youth are significantly overrepresented in offense categories that are more likely to come to the attention of law enforcement (Crimes against Persons and Property) while white youth are overrepresented in crimes that are less likely to come to the attention of law enforcement (Crimes against Society).
9. The relatively small number of American Indian and Asian youth made it difficult to draw firm conclusions about the trends in offenses with which these populations were charged.
10. At the state level, Black and Hispanic youth had a higher number of charges per arrest than White youth, though this relationship was diminished when controlling for other relevant demographic (i.e. age and gender) and contextual factors (i.e. jurisdiction population, percent of jurisdiction who speak non-English language, poverty rates).
11. At the state level, Black youth had a higher number of arrests per individual than White youth, even when controlling for other relevant demographic and contextual factors (i.e. age, gender, geography, jurisdiction population, percent of jurisdiction who speak non-English language, poverty rates).

Key Findings for Juvenile Assessment

1. The data collected via the Intake and Assessment process could potentially provide a wealth of knowledge for the juvenile justice system. However, given

the large amount of missing data, it is clear that the assessment process is not being implemented uniformly across the state. This likely results in a situation called “justice by geography” where youth with similar circumstances are treated differently by the justice system by virtue of where they live and the local practices in place.

2. The assessment tool currently used by Intake and Assessment is designed to identify problems and potential needs for services in the teenage population. It is not specifically designed to inform placement decisions.

3. There were no significant differences across race/ethnicity in the number of youth charged with felonies and misdemeanors (meaning that minority youth were not more likely to be brought to Intake and Assessment on more serious charges).

4. There were significant differences in how youth came to Juvenile Intake and Assessment.

Among youth charged with felonies:

- a. Black and Hispanic youth were significantly more likely than White youth to be assessed while they were detained.
- b. White youth were more likely to be assessed as the result of an appointment or police drop off.

Among youth charged with misdemeanors:

- c. Black and Hispanic youth were significantly more likely than White youth to be assessed while they are detained or as the result of a police drop-off.
- d. White youth were more likely to be assessed as the result of an appointment or a notice to appear.

These findings suggest that White youth were more likely than Black and Hispanic youth to be released after being charged with a crime. Alternatively, it appears that Black and Hispanic youth were more likely to be detained upon being charged with a crime.

5. Regarding placements, predictive analyses revealed that among youth charged with felonies, Black and Hispanic youth were significantly more likely than White youth to be detained after assessment. Black youth were significantly less likely to be released home after assessment. This relationship held even while controlling for the nature of the offense and other relevant variables.

6. Regarding placements, predictive analyses revealed that among youth charged with a misdemeanor, Black youth were significantly more likely than White youth to be detained after assessment. Black youth were significantly less likely to be released home. This relationship held even while controlling for the nature of the offense and other relevant variables.

7. While race is an important factor in the types of placements youth receive, the nature of the charge (i.e. Crime against Persons, Crime against Property, Crime against Society, or an “Other” type of crime) appears to be the strongest predictor of placement outcomes.

Key Findings for Secure Juvenile Detention

1. White, Asian and American Indian youth were significantly less likely to be booked into detention than would be expected, based on their numbers in the general population. Black and Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in detention facilities in comparison to their numbers in the general population.

2. White youth were significantly less likely to be booked into detention than would be expected, based on their contact with law enforcement. In contrast, Black, American Indian and Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in secure detention, based on their contact with law enforcement.

3. Youth were admitted to detention for a variety of reasons. Over one-third of all admissions were for a new offense (37.8%). Twenty eight point six percent (28.6%) were admitted for a technical violation (probation violation, violations of court orders, violation of bond conditions or re-admission on a failed placement). Over fifteen percent of admissions were for warrants (15.6%). Roughly seven percent were admitted for a post disposition sentence/sanction (7.8%) and only 1.8% were admitted because they were awaiting a placement.

4. At the state level, data indicated racial patterns in the reasons for detention. More specifically:

- a. Black youth were significantly more likely to be detained for a warrant.
- b. Hispanic youth were significantly more likely to be detained for a technical violation and for “other” reasons (which included court ordered/remanded pre-disposition or Courtesy Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) holds).

5. There were no significant differences across race/ethnicity in the number of youth charged with felonies and misdemeanors (meaning that minority youth were not more likely to have committed more serious charges).

6. Length of stay varied greatly across juvenile detention centers. While the average length of stay across all facilities was 15.4 days, the average length of stay at the Leavenworth JDC was only 4.6 days compared to an average length of stay of 24.3 days at the Shawnee JDC.

7. Data indicated that Black youth (17.6 days) and American Indian youth (31.4 days) had significantly longer stays in detention than White youth (14.5 days). Differences between the average length of stay for Asian and Hispanic youth compared to White youth were not significant.

8. The average length of stay was significantly different by race at three juvenile detention centers: Franklin, Shawnee and Wyandotte.
9. At the state level, 50.2% of youth were released home from a Juvenile Detention Center and 49.8% of youth were released to an alternate placement. Chi-square analysis indicated that the rate at which youth were released home did not differ significantly by race.
10. When examining racial patterns at the facility level, chi-square analysis indicated that Black youth were significantly less likely to be released home from the South East Regional Juvenile Detention Center ($p < .05$). While 47% of all youth were released home, only 20.7% of Black youth were released home from this detention center.
11. No clear racial/ethnic patterns emerged regarding at what point youth are released from secure detention.
12. The high percentage of youth released before or at the detention hearing raises questions about whether the admission was necessary in the first place.
13. At the state level, data indicated that 26.2% of youth were released to a low level placement (electronic monitoring/house arrest or shelter care). Fifty eight point seven (58.7%) of youth were released to a moderate level placement (foster care or group home) and 15.1% of youth were released to a high level placement (a juvenile correctional facility or adult jail). Chi-square analysis indicated that the level of placement to which youth are released does not differ significantly by race/ethnicity.
14. When examining racial patterns at the facility level, chi-square analysis indicated that there were no significant racial differences in the level of placement (low, moderate, or high) of youth at any of the juvenile detention centers.
15. Three juvenile detention centers (Leavenworth, Saline and Shawnee) released 0% of youth to a low level placement (signaling the need for low level release options in these communities).
16. Information on re-admissions could be improved by identifying/tracking whether youth have previously been admitted to secure detention.
17. In comparing youth with one admission to youth with more than one admission during the study period, there were no racial and ethnic differences in readmission rates.

Key Findings for Case Management Placements

1. At the state level, Black and Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in the population of youth committed to JJA in comparison to the general youth population.
2. District-level analyses indicated that Black youth were overrepresented in the number of youth committed to JJA custody in the vast majority of judicial districts.
3. The majority of youth committed to JJA have a misdemeanor level offense (69.9%).
4. The majority of youth committed to JJA have a score in the moderate range on the YLS (69.4%). Nine point eight percent of the youth committed to JJA were categorized as low risk by the YLS. YLS information was missing for 88 of the 700 youth committed to JJA in SFY 2012.
5. Data did not lend support for the differential offending hypothesis. Black and Hispanic youth committed to JJA did not have more serious law violations than other youth in JJA custody. While Black youth did have a significantly higher mean YLS score when compared to their White counterparts, these differences were not large enough to result in Black youth disproportionately being categorized as higher risk.
6. On average, Black youth had a higher average number of placements, but the differences across racial/ethnic groups were not statistically significant.
7. Regression analysis was used to predict the number of placements while controlling for variables like age, gender, and YLS score. Results indicate that when controlling for other variables, race is a significant predictor of the number of placements. More specifically, American Indian youth have significantly more placements ($p<.001$), while Hispanic youth have significantly fewer placements ($p<.001$). Age is also significant predictor of the number of placements, the younger the youth the more placements they received. Community characteristics were also predictive. The higher the poverty rate of the community where the youth resided, the more placements a youth received. Finally, the youth's total YLS Score was predictive of the number of placements, the higher a youth's YLS score, the more placements he or she had.
8. Youth in JJA custody are most often placed in a juvenile detention center. The second most common placement is a Youth Residential Care II facility.
9. There were no significant racial/ethnic differences regarding the type of placements in JJA custody.
10. There were no significant differences regarding whether a youth received an in-home or out-of-home placement.

11. The level of placement (low, moderate or high in terms of restrictiveness) did not differ significantly by race/ethnicity at the state or district level.
12. A youth's risk level (as measured by the YLS) or level of offense (felony or misdemeanor) does not predict the level of placement that a youth received.
13. The average length of stay in a JJA placement is 54.4 days. The average length of stay differs significantly by type of placement but does not differ significantly by race and ethnicity.
14. Younger juveniles have significantly longer length of stay in a placement, American Indian youth spend longer in placements and youth who have a felony level offense have longer stays in placement.
15. The average length of stay in JJA custody is 15.3 months. Controlling for other variables, race was predictive of length of stay in JJA custody: African America, American Indian and Hispanic youth all spend significantly more days on JJA supervision than White youth.
16. Several other variables were also significant in predicting total length of time (in days) that youth spent under JJA supervision.
 - a. Younger juveniles spent more time under JJA supervision. Males spent more days on supervision.
 - b. Compared to youth from metropolitan communities, youth from rural and metropolitan communities spent significantly more time on supervision. As the percent of individuals living in poverty increased, so too did the length of time youth spent on JJA supervision.
 - c. The higher a youth's YLS youths' score and the more serious the offense also predicted more days under JJA supervision.
 - d. The more placements a youth had, the longer a youth is supervised.
17. A total of \$17,769,328 was spent on the 700 youth who were under JJA authority in SFY2012. This is likely under estimated as some costs were unavailable.
18. The average cost that the state spent on a particular type of placement or service ranged from \$1,980 to \$34,701, dependent upon the type of placement and how long the youth remained in the service.
19. We were unable to measure program effectiveness and compare it to cost, due to the lack of program-level variables (success, failure).
20. Only 7.6% of youth had a repeat commitment to JJA, while 92.4% had only one record of commitment to JJA between SFY 2009 and SFY 2012.
21. Black youth are significantly more likely to be recommitted to JJA custody.

22. Approximately 70% of youth committed to JJA moved to a less restrictive placement by the time supervision ended, while 11.1% moved to a more restrictive placement by the time their supervision ended.

23. Black youth are significantly more likely to maintain or increase in the level of restriction of their placements while in JJA custody.

Attachment 3**Calendar Year 2015 GRANT INFORMATION**

Title II Grant Awards			
		2015 Award	2016 Award
Big Brothers, Big Sisters of Anderson and Franklin Counties	Mentoring Youth	\$22,549.00 3 rd Year	\$15,043 4 th Year
Gillis Center, Inc.	Functional Family Therapy for JDAI	\$46,307.00 3 rd Year	\$30,871.50 4 th Year
Johnson County Department of Corrections	JOCO Emergency Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center Placement and Evening Reporting Center	\$ 92,361.00 Partial Year	\$51,708.00
Thirteenth Judicial District JJSA	Electronic Monitoring – Alternative to Detention	\$31,146.00 Partial Year	\$42,467.00
Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska	Native American Pass Through		\$ 4,300.00

Title V Grant Awards		
Applicant Agency	Program Title	2015 Award
Sedgwick County Department of Corrections	Kansas Legal Services: Sedgwick County Detention Advocacy Services	\$9,589.00

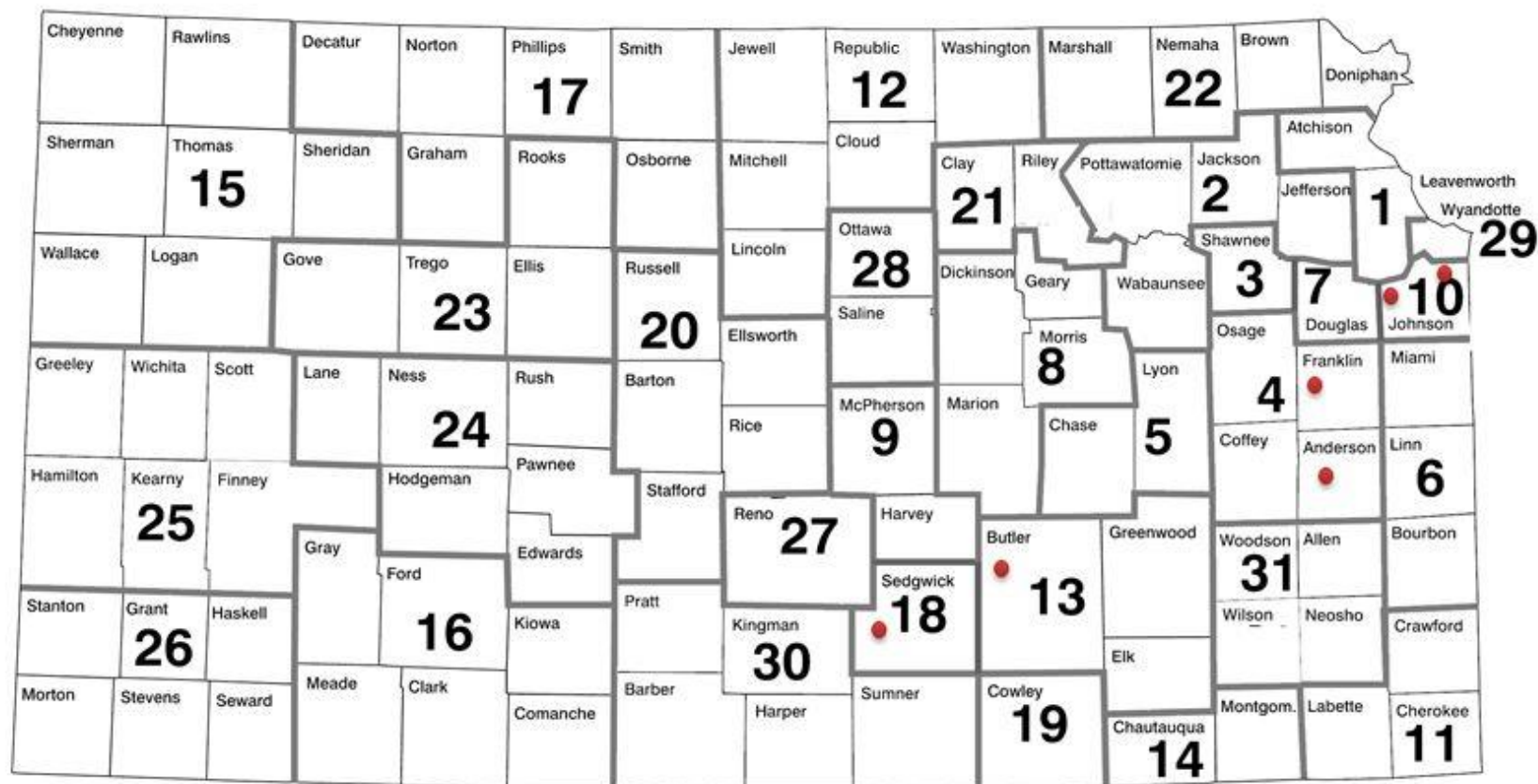
Distribution of Grants FY14

• **Anderson/Franklin**-Mentoring Youth Expansion

• **Johnson** -Functional Family Therapy For JDAI

• **Johnson**-Johnson County Emergency Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center Placement and Evening Reporting Center Expansion

Kansas Judicial Districts



• **Sedgwick**-Kansas Legal Services: Sedgwick County Detention Advocacy Services

• **Butler**-Electronic Mentoring-Alternative to Detention